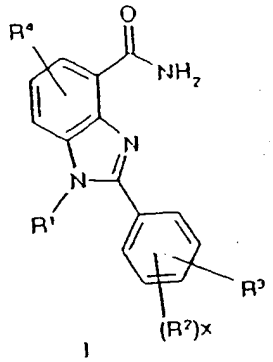
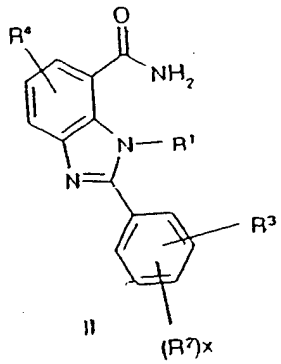


I



II

in which

$R^1$ is hydrogen, or branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry $OR^{11}$ or a group $R^5$, where $R^{11}$ is hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, and

$R^2$ is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, $CF_3$, nitro, $NHCOR^{21}$, $NR^{22}R^{23}$, OH, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkylphenyl, $NH_2$, CN, a straight or branched $C_1$ - $C_6$-alkyl, $OR^{21}$ or phenyl, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by at most two radicals $R^{24}$, and $R^{21}$ and $R^{22}$ independently of one another are hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl and $R^{23}$ is hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl or phenyl, and $R^{24}$ is OH, $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, $CF_3$, nitro or $NH_2$, and

x may be 0, 1 or 2 and

$R^3$ is $-D-(F^1)_p-(E)_q-(F^2)_r-G$, where p, q and r may not simultaneously be 0, or is $-E-(D)_u-(F^2)_s-(G)_v$, it also being possible for the radical E to be substituted by one or two radicals A, and if v = 0, E is imidazole, pyrrole, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, pyrrolidine or piperidine, or $R^3$ is B and

$R^4$ is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, OH, nitro, $CF_3$, CN, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, or $O-C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, where $R^{41}$ and $R^{42}$ independently of one another are hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl

and $R^{43}$ is hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkylphenyl or phenyl, and

D is S or O

E is phenyl, imidazole, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, furan, thiazole, isoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, or trihydroazepine and

$F^1$ is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or $O-C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl group and

$F^2$ is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or $O-C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl group and

p may be 0 or 1

q may be 0 or 1, and

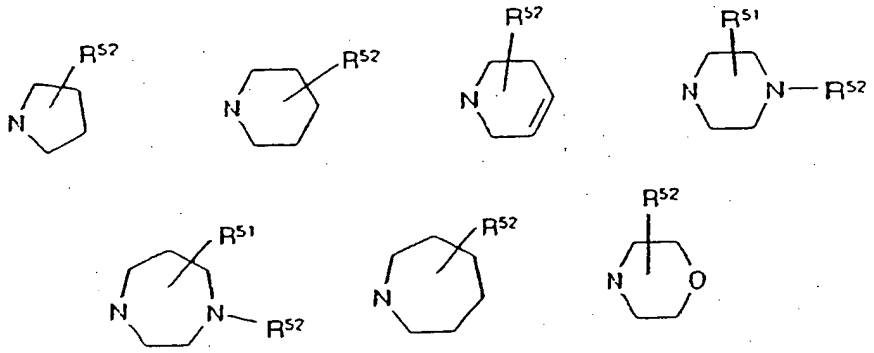
r may be 0 or 1 and

s may be 0 or 1

u may be 0 or 1

v may be 0 or 1

G may be $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or



and

$R^{51}$ is hydrogen or branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, or $(CH_2)_t$-K and

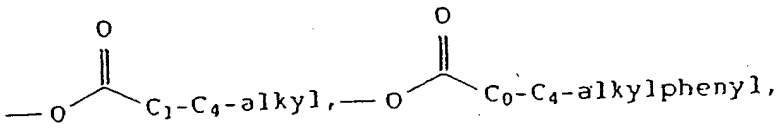
$R^{52}$ is hydrogen, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, phenyl,


, $-SO_2R^{53}$, $-(C=N)-R^{53}$, $-(C=N)-NHR^{53}$, $-CO-NHR^{53}$

in which

$R^{53}$ may be branched or unbranched O-$C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched $C_1$-$C_4$-alkylphenyl, where in the case of $R^{52}$ and $R^{53}$, independently of one another, one hydrogen of the $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, it also being possible for the carbocycles of the radicals $R^{52}$ and $R^{53}$ independently of one another to carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, branched or unbranched O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl,

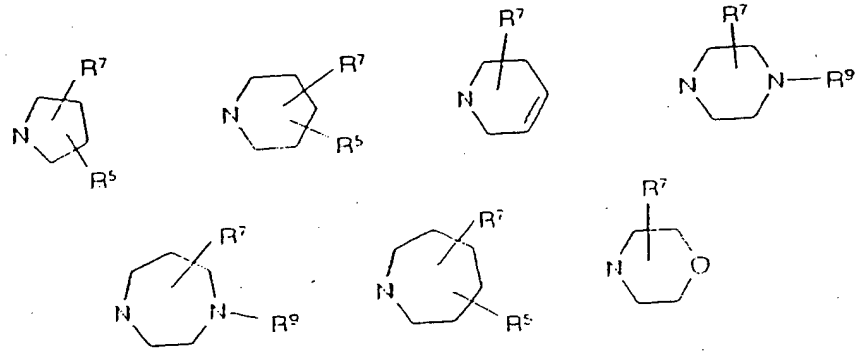
OH, F, Cl, Br, I, $CF_3$, $NO_2$, $NH_2$, CN, COOH, $COOC_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkylamino, $CCl_3$, $C_1$-$C_4$-dialkylamino, $SO_2$-$C_1$-$C_4$- alkyl, $SO_2$phenyl, $CONH_2$, CONH-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, CONHphenyl, CONH-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkylphenyl, $NHSO_2$-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, $NHSO_2$phenyl, S-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl,




CHO, $CH_2$-O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, -$CH_2$O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkylphenyl, -$CH_2$OH, -SO-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, -SO-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkylphenyl, -$SO_2NH_2$, -$SO_2$NH- $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl

or two radicals form a bridge -O-$(CH_2)_{1,2}$-O-,

B may be




and

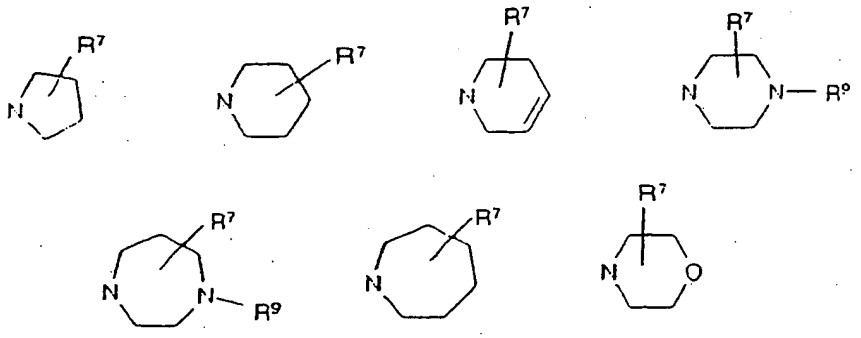
A may be hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, $CF_3$, nitro, OH, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkylphenyl, $NH_2$, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, CN, or NH-CO-$R^{33}$, where $R^{33}$ is hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl or phenyl and

t is 0,1,2,3, or 4 and

K is a phenyl which may carry at most two radicals R, is $NR^{k1}R^{k2}$ where $R^{k1}$ and $R^{k2}$ are as defined for $R^{41}$ and $R^{42}$ respectively, NH-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkylphenyl, pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1, 2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, and

$C_4$-alkylphenyl, pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1,2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, and

$R^5$ may be hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, or $NR^7R^9$ and



and

$R^7$ is hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkylphenyl, or phenyl, it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to two radicals $R^{71}$, and

$R^{71}$ is OH, $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, $CF_3$, nitro, or $NH_2$, and

$R^8$ is hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, phenyl, or $C_1$-$C_4$-alkylphenyl, it also being possible for the ring to be substituted by up to two radicals $R^{81}$, and

$R^{81}$ is OH, $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, $CF_3$,

nitro, or $NH_2$ and

$R^9$ is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, CO-O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, it being possible for one or two hydrogens of the $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl radical to be substituted in each case by one of the following radicals: OH, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl and phenyl, and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: iodine, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, nitro, amino, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkylamino, $C_1$-$C_4$-dialkylamino, OH, O-$C_1$-C4-alkyl, CN, $CF_3$, or $SO_2$-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or disasteriomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

Please amend claim 2 as follows:

2. (amended). A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

$R^1$ is hydrogen, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry $OR^{11}$ or a group $R^5$, where

$R^{11}$ is hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, and

$R^2$ is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, nitro, $CF_3$, CN, $NR^{22}R^{23}$, NH-CO-$R^{21}$, $OR^{21}$, where

$R^{21}$ and $R^{22}$ are, independently of one another, hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, and

$R^{23}$ is hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl or phenyl, and

$R^3$ is -O-$(CH_2)_o$-$(CHR^{31})_m$-$(CH_2)_n$-G, where max # of carbon o=2, m=2, n=4

$R^{31}$ is hydrogen, OH and O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl,

m,o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

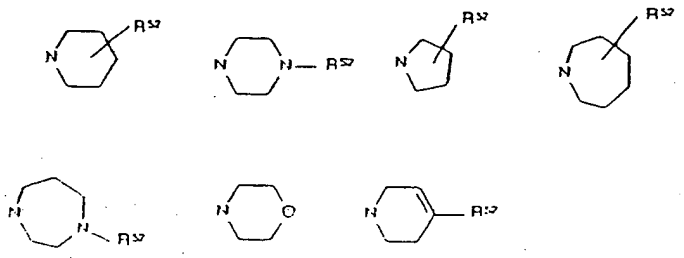
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

$R^4$ is hydrogen, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$ , NH-CO-$R^{43}$, $OR^{41}$ where

$R^{41}$ and $R^{42}$ are, independently of one another, hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, and

$R^{43}$ is $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl or phenyl, and

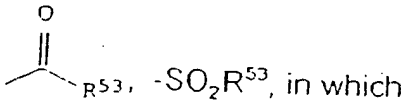
G is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the following radicals



where

$R^{51}$ is hydrogen and branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, and

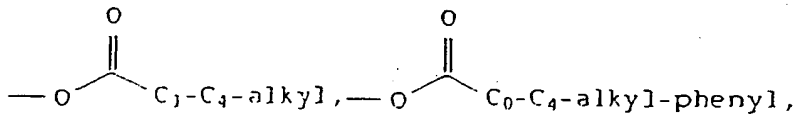
$R^{52}$ is hydrogen, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl phenyl,




, $-SO_2R^{53}$, in which

$R^{53}$ is branched or unbranched O-$C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, phenyl, branched or unbranched $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl-phenyl, where one hydrogen in the $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl radical in $R^{52}$ and $R^{53}$ are, independently of one another, optionally substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl,

where the carbocycles of the $R^{52}$ and $R^{53}$ radicals may also, independently of one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, branched or unbranched O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, $CF_3$, $NO_2$, $NH_2$, CN, COOH, $COOC_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkylamino, $CCl_3$, $C_1$-$C_4$-dialkylamino, $SO_2$-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, $SO_2$phenyl, $CONH_2$, CONH-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, CONHphenyl, CONH-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl-phenyl, $NHSO_2$-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, $NHSO_2$phenyl, S-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl,




CHO, $CH_2$-O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, -$CH_2$O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl-phenyl, -$CH_2$OH, -SO-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, -SO-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl-phenyl, $SO_2NH_2$, -$SO_2$NH-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl and two radicals form a bridge -O-$(CH_2)_{1,2}$-O-,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or disasteriomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

Please amend claim 3 as follows:

3. (amended). A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

$R^1$ is hydrogen, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry $OR^{11}$ or a group $R^5$, where

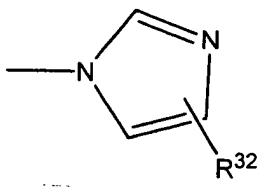
$R^{11}$ is hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, and

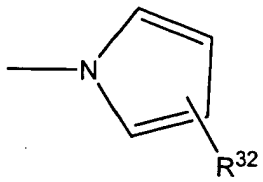
$R^2$ is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, nitro, $CF_3$, CN, $NR^{22}R^{23}$, NH-CO-$R^{21}$, $OR^{21}$, where

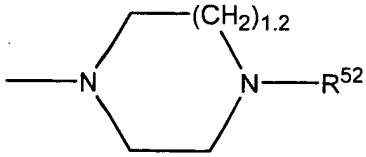
$R^{21}$ and $R^{22}$ independently of one another are hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl and

$R^{23}$ is hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_4$ alkyl or phenyl

$R^3$ is




and

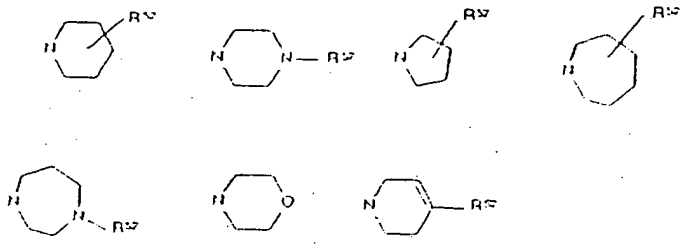
$R^{32}$ is hydrogen and $-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-G$ where $R^{31}$ is hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, OH and O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, m,o independently of one another are 0, 1 or 2 and n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

$R^4$ is hydrogen, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, NH-CO-$R^{43}$, $OR^{41}$, where

$R^{41}$and $R^{42}$ independently of one another are hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl and

$R^{43}$ is $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl or phenyl, and

G is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the radicals below



where

$R^{51}$ is hydrogen and branched and unbranched and $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl and

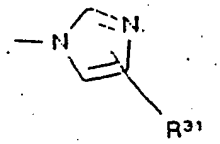
$R^{52}$ is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, CO-O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl radical to be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl and phenyl and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, nitro, amino, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkylamino, $C_1$-$C_4$-dialkylamino, OH, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, CN, $SO_2$-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or disasteriomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

Please amend claim 7 as follows:

7. (amended). A compound as claimed in claim 1 where

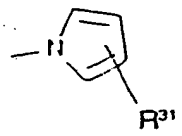
(i) for $R^3$ being




$R^{31}$ is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_w$-G, where

w is 1 or 2 and

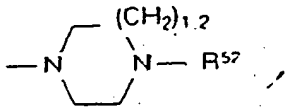
(ii) for $R^3$ being



$R^{31}$ is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_p$-G, where

p is 1 or 2 and

and (iii) for $R^3$ being



where $R^{52}$ is hydrogen, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, where one hydrogen of the $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl,

nitro, amino, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkylamino, $C_1$-$C_4$-dialkylamino, OH, O-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl, CN, $SO_2$-$C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl.

Please amend claim 8 as follows:

8. (amended). A compound as claimed in claim 1, where $R^3$ is $-D-(F^1)_p-(E)_q-(F^2)_r-G$ where D is 0, F1 is a $C_1$-$C_4$ carbon chain, p is 1, q is 0 and r is 0.